FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. II.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1833. [NO. 834

UBLISHED, WEEKLY,
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er of insertions desired, or
ed till forbid, and charged

tor must be post paid.

Statesman

ice a week in the city of Ra-
Newspaper form, on a Super
ood type, at four dollars per
within six months from the
first number, or five dol-
afterwards. The publica-
the 2d September next.

fixing his *permanent resi-*
the State Government, and
duties of the Statesman, (in
ed by several gentlemen of
ds himself to the wishes of
o think there is room even
er of this description. We

orously support the rights
e same time the rights of
embodied in the Federal
titution,) as the best and
Union itself, and of the
ction to life, liberty and
orded to the States for the
ir career of greatness and
thout a parallel in the his-
it will have come in only at
tracting topics which lately
will claim no share of the
ashes! But the Statesman's
North Carolina—our own
d. The improvement of her
perty and happiness of her
of her just rights and the due
the talents and virtue of her
pal concern.
he first of her sisters to snuff
and dared to be free—and
nburg Declaration of Inde
ery emergency, whether
domestic dangers; she has
came a patriotic and brave
tated not to give her own
to add another star to the
ublic, and another arm to the
although possessing a ter-
opulation and wealth, and
moral worth which entitle
st of her sisters, yet strange
noted by them, and by the
so, except to make her pay
t for them in war; her citi-
ating at all in the honors and
wn Government! But who
deeps? They will find her
hts, and resolved to maintain
the Statesman claiming for
tion of the public wealth—
participation in the public
—and refusing to take a de-

ll search for the hidden mis-
of our institutions which has
state of things. Something
beside all the rest, why is it
urces, the public expenditure
bout seventeen thousand dol-
ple should know these things
ruptcy which is staring their
the face. If, as is probable,
the present *basis of represen-*
will contend that it should
qual and satisfactory to all;
say *diminish the number of*
ve only biennial meetings,
licy, immolate our unwise
tate good, and present to
one *united* and *affection-*
esman, too, will advocate
judicious system of Bank-
h the wants of our people;
the speedy approximation
the sea board, by means of
a Raleigh to Beaufort; and
ning of those great arteries
ape Fear, the Pamlico and
h, too, shall have her full
of our labors. In 1830 she
rfions to procure at the ex-
for the better security of the
Fire Engine of capacity and
row a heavy column of water
e Capitol, with Hose and one
ts; she had them by our vote
e the continuance of the Seat
it now is; and she shall again
ood will.
tatesman will support the
ident Jackson, but at the
low taxes and a cheap gov-
be very good natured to its
s and saucy to its enemies,
ways be kept in pickle: ear-
will be given of the pro-
Legislature and of Congress;
which may be made in both
g law cases in our Courts will
d before its readers; and in
ll ever contain something
the Farmer, Merchant, Me-
, and gratifying to the Chris-
pretty things for the ladies,
gentlemen, and even sugar-
en; so that all may be suited
e a good ship, the paper will
ith plenty of sea room, that is,
ribers, it will weather many a
er the desired haven. Should
t for a merry making at every
invite all our punctual subscri-
all on us and receive our best
ump handle shake, and a
Scuppernong, or old Nash
ffords.
ectfully requests the North
s, to give *this Prospectus* an
r respective papers, and the
ated as opportunity serves.
Editors, Postmasters and his
especially those Members
ved in the General Assembly,
in their respective towns and
f the Statesman, and procure
e first day of August next,) as
ers as they can conveniently

JOSEPH B. HINTON.
May 6, 1833.

W. S. LATTA has for sale,

3000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
200 sacks do do.
1500 bushels alum do.
300 boxes Fayette family mould candles,
20 hhds. prime Molasses,
—*And will receive in a few days*—
10 hhds. prime St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE.
Fayetteville, May 21, 1833. 33-4t.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVING BY STEAMER JOHN WALKER,

100 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
For sale by
JONES FULLER.
May 21st, 1833. 33-tf.

OXEN for Sale.

THE Subscriber has for sale 4 pair of Oxen, well broke, and in good order.
M. McGARY.
May 20, 1833.

SHOCCO MINERAL SPRINGS,
Nine miles South of Warrenton, N. C.

MRS. JOHNSON respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her Houses will be open for the reception of Boarders on the 1st of June next.
May 10, 1833. 33-5t.

ALLIBONE & TROUBAT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
PHILADELPHIA

☞Advances made on Consignments.
Refer to Jno. W. Sandford, Esq. } Fayetteville
Mess. Jno. Huske & Son, } N C
" Th. Sandford & Co. }
to Gen. E. B. Dudley, } Wilmington,
Wm. C. Lord, Esq. } N. C.
G. W. Davis, & Co. }
May 21, 1833. 33-3wp.

☞ **The Seventeenth Annual Convention** of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Warrenton, on the last Wednesday of May next, it being the 29th day of the month.
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1833.

Notice.

THE Subscriber as Executor of Elisha Stedman, decd, will, (in order to close a Trust made by John McLeran to his Testator,) offer at Public Sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 20th June, the following property, to wit:
One Negro Man,
A Lot on Lodge Street,
A tract of Land on Carver's Creek.
Terms at sale.
JNO. OWEN.
May 14*th* 1833. 32ts

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

35 Hhds. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
20 Hhds. superior Porto Rico ditto,
And for sale by
JONES FULLER.
May 10, 1833. 32tf.

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Thomastown Lime in good order,
100 Kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
50 Hhds. Molasses.
J. HUSKE & SON.
May 12, 1833. 32tf.

FRESH ARTICLES.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

Soft shell Almonds,
Filberts,
Palm Nuts,
Bunch Raisins,
Prunes,
Seidlitz and Soda } POWDER,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, And Imperial } TEAS,
Loaf Sugar,
Coffee & brown Sugar,
Jamison's water Crackers,
Spanish Cigars,
Common ditto,
Maccaboy, Lorillard & Scotch } SNUFF,
Fresh Lime Juice,
Sweet Shrub,
Madeira & Old Port } WINE,
Cognac Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin, &c.
DAVID SHAW.
May 13, 1833. 32-3w

House to Let,

For the Summer Season, or for one year my Dwelling House, with all the necessary out-houses, stables and barns, with a garden well planted out for this season, in good order, situated on Hay Mount, above the Fountain Head of the Water Works, commanding one of the very best Springs in the State. For terms apply to the Editor of the Observer or to myself.
DONALD McQUEIN.
Fayetteville, May, 13 1833. 32 4w.

Notice.

MY Wife having eloped from my bed and board about two years ago, without sufficient cause, all persons are hereby forewarned from trading with her, as I am determined to pay no debt contracted by her.
WM. ELLIS.
Moore County, May 8, 1833. 32 6w.

FOR SALE,

A Very neat Newark built **SULKEY,** up on Elliptic springs.
C. P. MALLETT.
May 6, 1833.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST Received, Tom Cringle's Log; Sarran's Lafayette; Lives of the Poets; Humourist's own Book; Eben Erskine; Romance of the Forest; Young Man's own Book; Mrs. Barbauld's Stories; Scientific Dialogues; Evenings at Home; Falconer's Shipwreck; Worcester's Geography and Atlas; Purify's Selection of Hymns, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1833.

Beef.

A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF,* put up expressly for family use, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.

CHEAP PAPER,
For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Fayetteville Factory Mould
CANDLES,

Sold only by
W. S. LATTA,
W. WHITEHEAD,
H. HORN, and
N. McKINNON.
Fayetteville, April 29, 1833. §30-8w.§

Just Receiving

BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

100 Hhds. MOLASSES,
20 bbls. SUGAR,
25 bags COFFEE,
20 drums FIGS, &c. &c., for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD, & CO.
April 30. 30tf.

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

15 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
For sale by
JONES FULLER.
April 30, 1833. 30tf.

Notice.

ABSCONDED from the service of the Subscriber, about the 21st instant, an indented Apprentice, to the Tailoring Business, named EDWARD JARROTT, aged 17 years. It is supposed that he has made for Darlington or Marlborough, S. C.—All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law.
DUNCAN SMITH.
Fayetteville, 29th April, 1833. 30tf.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST Received, Humboldt's Travels, being No. 54 of the Family Library; Life of a Sailor; Characteristics of Women; Rights of Women; Italian Exile; Uncle Philip's Conversations about Natural History, being vol. 6, of the Boys and Girl's Library; Ladies' Medical Guide; Cecil's Works; Benjamin's Architect; Chitty's Pleadings, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
April 30, 1833.

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Aley Woodruff, Stephen Crump and his wife Delilah, Jonathan Wilkinson and Martha his wife,
vs.
Matthew Parham, Ransom Parham, Sion Parham, Darling Parham, and Blount M Wood and Frances his wife.
Petition for the sale of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Matthew Parham, Ransom Parham, Sion Parham, Darling Parham, Blount M Wood and Frances his wife, are not inhabitants of this State, therefore it is *Ordered by the Court,* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer,* printed at Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, that the said Matthew Parham and the rest of the above mentioned Defendants, appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in September next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, or that the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard exparte.

Witness, *James L. Gaines,* Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Lawrenceville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1833, and of the A. I. the 57th.
(30 6t) JAS L GAINES, *C. M E.*

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE Rev. George E. Badger will deliver the next Annual Address before the Literary Societies of the University, on Wednesday the 26th of June, the day preceding Commencement.
DIALECTIC SOCIETY.
March 27, 1833.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

The Circulating Library,

IS now arranged, and the public patronage solicited. It has been commenced upon a small scale, but it is intended to add to it, every new and interesting Work, as soon as possible after its appearance at the North.
E J. HALE.
April 15.

Molasses, Coffee and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

100 Bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
20 hhds prime New Orleans Molasses,
15 do. prime Porto Rico do.
2 do. common quality do.
8 do. good Porto Rico Sugar,
—*On Hand*—
350 sacks blown SALT,
300 do. Liverpool ground do.
1000 bushels Liverpool do. in bulk,
500 do. Alum ditto,
40 bags Coffee,
8 barrels Sugar,
50 kegs Nails,
5 tons Swedes Iron, German and blistered Steel,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, No. 1. Salmon, a good article,
10,000 lbs. good Bacon.

The above, together with other articles, too tedious to enumerate, make the Subscriber's assortment of Groceries (Liquors of all kinds excepted) worthy the attention of purchasers; they are invited to call and examine them.
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
April 16, 1833. 28-tf.

Mill Saws.

THE Subscriber has just received a few dozen Rowland's MILL SAWS of extra thickness, manufactured expressly for this market.
ARCH'D CAMPBELL.
April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP,* just received pr Steamer John Walker, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleached do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.
JNO. C LATTA.
Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.
April 18, 1833. 29tf.

New Store.

LEWIS & ROSS,

HAVE just opened, next door to Doct'r. Jordan's Drug Store (in Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge,) a new and splendid assortment of

Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Rich fig'd Gros-de Naps,
Coloured Florence Silks,
Blk and blue blk Marceline do,
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
New style printed Muslins,
Do do Ginghams,
Calicoes of all kinds, some extra rich,
Crape Cambler, a superior article, for Gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons,
Merino Cassimere,
Light Merseilles Vesting,
Rich fig'd Silk do,
Cambric Jackonet and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and corded Cambrics,
New and splendid emb'd Crape dress Hdkffs,
Do do printed do do do,
Do do Gause do do do,
Do do 5-4 Crape Shawls,
Do do 5 4 Sewing Silk, do,
White and green Gause Veils,
Ladies' plain and fig'd border Hdkffs and Gentlemen's Silk do,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Hosiery of all descriptions,
4-4 and 6-4 bed Tick,
3 4, 4-4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins,
4-4 and 5-4 bleached do,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids,
Twilled do and Granderills,
Cotton and Madrass Hdkffs.

—ALSO—

Ladies' Leghorn and Dunstable Hats; Men's Palm leaf do; Combs of all sizes; Gentlemen's white and Blk Satin Beaver Hats; Ladies' Kid Morocco and Prunella Slippers; Gentlemen's Pumps and Calf Boots; Gentlemen's Stocks and Collars. *Also,* a few trunks SUMMER CLOTHING—in a word, all articles that are necessary to complete a good and desirable assortment of Goods—all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices for *CASH.*

L. & R. will be constantly receiving additional supplies to their present stock, and hope by strict and persevering attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Fayetteville, April 7, 1833. §27-tf.§

Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of Miscellaneous, Medical, Law, School, and Blank Books; Gilt and perfumed Letter and note Paper; Laid, vellum and plain Letter and Cap Papers, Fine Cutlery, Prints, Piano Music, &c. &c., selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, which he will sell low; many articles he believes at a lower price than they can be had at any Book Store in the State. Country Merchants will be supplied at reasonable prices.

In offering to the public a larger stock of Books than has been seen in Fayetteville for many years, the subscriber confidently anticipates an increase of that liberal patronage which the public have extended to foster a respectable establishment of this kind in the chief commercial Town of North Carolina. No exertion will be spared to make it worthy of that patronage.
E. J. HALE.
April 8.

Sugar and Coffee.

Just received by Steamboat John Walker.

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
60 bags prime Coffee,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

FRESH GOODS.

JUST receiving by the Steamers John Walker and Henrietta, a fresh supply of SHOES, &c. *viz.*

Ladies' fine prunella Slips,
Ditto do kid do.
Ditto do seal do.
Misses' do cloth and kid do.
Children's morocco Bootees,
Ditto do ancle tie,
Ditto do cloth and morocco,
Ditto fine calf Bootees,—*Also,*
Mens' and Boys' lined & bound Brogans & Shoes,

HATS.

Gentlemen's fine black fur Hats,
Ditto do white do do.
1 case silk finish, a beautiful article, and common.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

A few travelling Trunks, for sale Cheap.

CHAIRS, &c.

20 dozen Windsor Chairs,
8 do raised seat,
2 do raised seat rocking.

All the above will be sold on very reasonable terms at wholesale or retail, South corner of Market Square, by
L. R. BRADLEY.
Fayetteville, April 29, 1833. 30tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is now receiving at his Store, on the North corner of the Market Square, a very extensive assortment of Seasonable GOODS, selected in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations—His stock is now unusually complete, embracing a great variety of *Seasonable, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c.,*

All of which will be offered by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and retail Purchasers generally, are invited to examine his assortment, which comprizes in part, *The following, viz:*

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony CLOTHS,
Extra super blue and black London ditto
Do ditto green, claret, brown and olive, do.
Do ditto dark Oxford and light mixt, do.
Superfine black, drab and buff Cassimere,
Do black, brown and green crape Camlet, a beautiful article for gentlemen s wear,
Princetta & Brochella, black, blue, green & brown,
Fine black and light mixt Erminett and merino Cassimere,
Black Lasting and Goat's hair blue Camlet, a superior article,
Rowen Cassimere, printed Stormonts, blue and yellow Nankeens,
White Satteen, imperial and Cantoon Cord, Beaverteens and Moleskin, plain and striped,
White and brown Jeans and Drillings, some very superior—French Linen,
A large assortment of Valencia, Marseilles, silk Velvet, light and dark, plain and figured Vestings, some very handsome,
Irish Linens, in whole and demi pieces, & Long Lawn, unusually cheap,
English, Scotch and French Ginghams, newest style, a great variety, & some really beautiful,
An extensive selection of English and American Calicoes and Prints, some choice styles, very cheap,
Some beautiful 4-4 French Muslins, a splendid new article for Ladies' Dresses,
Super 6-4 French Bombazine and India Pongees
Black, brown, green, crimson and scarlet Bombazetts,
Green, scarlet and crimson Moreens, very cheap,
A great variety of silks including the most fashionable colors,
Favaroni's and Matteoni's best Italian Lutstring,
Peu-de-Soi, a new and rich article—black, white and colored Satins,
Extra rich heavy India black Satin, Levantine, Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Green and brown Sarsnet for Calashes, and bordered do. for umbrella covering,
Green, white, pink, blue and straw colored Florences, extremely low,
Striped and watered Satins and Gros-de-Naps, very rich, for Ladies' Bonnets,
A great variety of Ladies' silk Shawls & Hdkffs.
Some beautiful Hernani, do ditto,
Linen Cambric do. plain and bordered—fine Linen Cambric and Bishop Lawns,
Plain and figured Book, Swiss, Jaconet & Mull Muslins, checked and ✕ barred,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric, fine and common—Furniture Dimity and Table Napkins,
Gentlemen's heavy Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, cheap,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Hosiery,
Do. do. Gloves, & Gentlemen's thread do & Socks,
A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Morocco, Seal and Leather Shoes,
Ditto Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees, cheap,
Gentlemen's fine beaver Hats, fashionable shape,
Youths' ditto, and Caps,
Ladies' Parasols and sun Umbrellas, some very beautiful, with ivory carved handles,
Gentlemen's silk and cotton do. of superior finish,
Do. fashionable Stocks, white and black Satin and Bombazine, a great variety & cheap,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, latest style,
Bonnet Ribbons, belt do. and Taffetas, a variety,
Lace Veils, super blond gauze do., and green Barege,
3-4, 4-4, 5 4, & 6-4 brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, cheap,
Fine Irish Sheetings, Russia Diaper and Sheetings,
A large assortment of Brazilian tuck & side Combs,
Some beautiful shell do., plain do and carved,
Perfumery, Essences, Macassar Oil, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Powder Puffs, Vestimental Soap, indellible Ink, German Cologne, &c. &c.
An extensive assortment of Hardware and fine Cutlery,
A variety of fine pen and pocket Knives, Ladies' best steel Scissors,
A large assortment of Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China,
Saddlery, &c., Gig, Riding and Sportsmen's Whips, some very elegant,

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to be enumerated; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.
ARCH'D CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C. April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Lumber.

75,000 Feet of LUMBER, consisting of wide quarter Boards, and Scantling of different sizes, for sale by the Subscriber, who will keep a constant supply of the various kinds at his Lumber Yard on Cool Spring street.
M. McGARY.
Fayetteville, April 22, 1833. 29tf.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

MR. HALE:—The freedom of the press, and the liberty of speech, are principles deemed by the most able politicians, and, I may say, by common consent, so indispensable to the existence of a government, and the preservation of civil and religious rights, that they have become as familiar axioms, with all free people, and particularly in our own happy country, as any other established truth or principle, with which we are acquainted. Such is the liability of men, in their over zeal for the accomplishment of any purpose to mislead the public mind, and to prejudice public sentiment by erroneous speculations and promises, which can never be realized, that it is all important for the security of our happiness and tranquility as a nation, that the motives which actuate them should be scrutinized, and the measures they propose discussed, in all their various bearings in the public prints, that the public may be enabled to estimate their advantages, if they have any, and see what influence they are likely to exert over their liberties, and in what way they may accrue to their advantage. In looking over the last few numbers of your paper, I have read with intense interest a debate between "C." and "Senex," on the subject of Temperance, and beg leave to obtrude myself for the first time upon your goodness, for the purpose of furnishing a few hints on the subject of Temperance Societies, in their ultimate bearings, and to show how far they may tend to the establishment of a union of Church and State, an event which behooves every true friend to human happiness, to guard against with unremitting vigilance, and to watch with a jealous eye, those movements in the religious firmament, which portend to shower down and deluge our peace and happiness with so much devastation and ruin; already the clouds are gathering blackness, and marching on with an increasing velocity and an overpowering momentum, but blessed be God, the good sense, and fidelity of the American people, points to us a rainbow, that promises a fairer and a better day. But, it is asked, what have Temperance Societies to do with the church?—This is an inquiry easily answered. It is obvious to every one, upon the slightest reflection. The most superficial examination, is sufficient to convince, that it is the religious part of the community that are most actively engaged in this matter, almost all the Temperance harangues emanate from the pulpit. It is the daily theme of all the clergy, if not all, it is the continual song of one particular class of them. Again, it is asked, how can Temperance Societies and Temperance efforts ever effect a consolidation of Church and State? It requires no inordinate share of penetration, no strain of logic, to answer satisfactorily this interrogatory. We will just point to the first link in this chain of connection. The present practice of soliciting the grand jurors of our Counties to subscribe to resolutions not to support the election of any candidate for public office, who will in any way use ardent spirits, for the purpose of promoting his election, or who is not a member of a Temperance Society, this likewise is an injunction, we believe, which the regulations of most of the Societies, impose upon their members. But these constitute only the starting point. We might go on to rehearse all the successive gradations that would follow in this series, but we deem it unnecessary to enumerate them. Very little reflection will convince the reader, that if this custom should obtain, that in a very short time, we would have none but Temperance and Church men to rule over us as our lawgivers and judges, to the entire exclusion of all others, who would not consent to be governed by the same principles, be their talents and worth what it may. Thus, instead of tribunals to guard the rights of man, and not to restrict the unalienable liberties of conscience, we would have an ecclesiastical host, whose sole business and only purpose would be to enforce Temperance and Religion at the sword point, disregarding the dying admonitions of our sages and patriarchs, "*Keep Religion and Politics apart.*"—This is a doctrine which they advocated and successfully maintained, despite of all opposition, and a motto, which they wished, deeply to be inscribed on the heart of every American. The importance of this, they have taught us not by precept alone. They have pointed to us, the awful catastrophes which have befallen other nations, in which Church and State were blended as beacons, that we might guard against splitting on the same rock. We do not pretend to say, that this union of which we are speaking, will be of immediate occurrence. Our worst anticipations, do not permit us to indulge in such a dread, but from the present state of things, are we not authorized in saying that if not sensibly, matters are slowly and imperceptibly converging to this focus?

We expect gradations in this matter as we see them in the consummation of every thing else. The most wicked have been at first honest men. The most daring robber, the most unfeeling murderer, would each in the first periods of their lives have regarded such crimes as heinous in an extreme degree, and have shunned them with that abhorrence and dread that we would the sting of an adder, but who by slow and gradual maturation to crime, have been led to the perpetration of the most nefarious outrages, even the spilling of a brother's life blood. But the temperance men ask is it not right to ameliorate men's morals and habits? Why oppose their designs? They say when they accomplish this they ask no more. In reply we remark, that the constitution of our nature, like that of winds, is never contented with any attainment it may make; there is no *ne plus ultra,* no "so far and no farther," in its operations. To apply the old and familiar proverb, give it an inch and it will take an ell. We trust we shall do no injustice to the religious part of our community, when we say, that it will not at times do to give them too much latitude; for they are not always to be relied upon. In illustration of this truth, we need only to revert to the history of England, and take a view of the contest between the Catholics and Protestants, in the reign of Henry the 8th, which resulted in more cruelty and tyranny than any other contest which the pages of history furnish us any account of. At that time the Catholics had entire supremacy over the Protestants, and practised the most unrelenting cruelties over them. The protestants, unwilling to renounce their religion, submitted to the most rigid dealings, in order that they might enjoy their own religious opinions. *Toleration, toleration,* was every thing they desired. But upon the ascension of Elizabeth, public sentiment revolutionized: the people awoke to a knowledge of the origin of their being, to a sense of the dignity of their nature and to a resentment of their long suffered wrongs. The result was they gained an entire ascendancy over the catholic religion, and established a religion on the prin-

ciples of the reformation. The protestants in their turn, in the possession of that christian latitude and power of which we have been speaking, ruled them, not by the philosophy of theory, but by the practised power of the sword and bayonet, deprived them of their most inestimable privileges, and compelled them to pay tithes for the support of a religion which they did not believe in. So reasoning from this precedent and it is the only way of estimating correctly any measure, for "history is philosophy teaching by example," we may fairly make the inference that if the present Temperance efforts are not opposed in their progress, and Pulpit licentiousness and cupidity curbed in its violence, this happy American people, this "home of the brave and land of the free" will in a short time be prostituted into the most servile subjection, and be forced to yield implicit obedience to the commands of a tyrannical despotism, supported by the damning influence of a selfish and bigoted religion. Heaven avert such an evil. We do not wish to make an unprovoked attack upon the Clergy of our Country. We wish them God speed in all their good attempts, but we cannot discover any good reason why they should strive to rob mankind of those rights and privileges which the God of nature hath vouchsafed to them. Religion and Temperance is not so much to be taught by proxy as they imagine. We have our Bibles, and we presume that we are as capable of arriving at our duty, as they are able to tell us, if we err then do we pay the forfeit. Genuine religion as taught by the precepts of Christ does not require of his ministers such an active interference; it teaches them that charity and humanity are modest, unobtrusive virtues, that their walks should be in secret, and their exercise unobserved, and their influence alone seen and felt in the happiness of mankind, and to look for their reward in an approving conscience, and the blessings of God. We are taught to reprobate that religion that walks abroad at noon day and finds no gratification other than human applause and the acquisition of power. Religion the benefits of which extend beyond the confines of the grave, is too often converted by the weakness of human reason into superstition and fanaticism.

It is the abuse of religion, not the use, that brings so much misery on mankind. Like the best medicines taken in proper and well-timed doses, their effects are salutary, but in an over dose and out of season, they intoxicate the brain and paralize the whole body. Before we conclude these remarks, we must again call upon the friends of civil and religious freedom, to be strenuously on their guard; to stand ready at any moment to repel the shock. The leaders in this unholy alliance, against the liberties of the people, appear determined to carry their point. Some have had the audacity, openly to declare that their object was to unite Church and State, and by this means, to force the people to become temperate and religious.—We say it is time to awake from the sleep of security, in which we are reposing, and see if there are not wolves in sheep's clothing among them. It is time that public opinion should be awakened, and the scheme indignantly put down. More bloodshed has been caused by bigots, in attempting to force people to become religious, than in any other way. We call upon you to closely watch the usurpation of your liberties; to take your stand on the watch tower. We call upon you in the recollection of holy wars, dungeons and goals, bolts and bars and all the paraphernalia of a hellish inquisition; for unless we put a stop to this unholy crusade, we may truly say, farewell happiness, farewell liberty forever! JUNIUS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale:—Your correspondent "C." might possibly consider himself slighted should his long laboured composition remain unnoticed, and as from some of his expressions he appears already angry, or alarmed, or both, I would fain make an effort to calm his spirit, and allay his fears. His theology, his well known truisms, his reflections on me, may safely remain untouched, as matters in which the public are very little interested. No Christian needs arguments to convince him that the Bible is pointed against sin of every grade. Though it be admitted that I am in my dotage, my intellectual vision will be found sufficiently clear, if prejudice do not blind me, to avoid plain palpable contradictions, a sample of which C. gives us when in the same breath he says, "The object proposed to be accomplished is a good one," and immediately adds, "This Society cannot do any good." The principal points at issue are these two. Is the vending of ardent spirits a moral evil? Is there a danger of the amalgamation of Church and State in the successful operation of the influence of Temperance Societies? These questions, whether considered distinctly or together, will be found both to turn on one pivot, since it can never be right to "call good evil," or "evil good." The astonishing effects already produced by Temperance Societies will not suffer us for a moment to think with indifference; according to C's, and my opinion, we must look upon them either with horror or approbation. Considerable labour and patient investigation have been exerted to ascertain the annual amount of crimes prosecuted, paupers maintained, and expense incurred in the United States which might be fairly placed to account of intemperance in ardent spirits. The result is frightful, the expense enormous, amounting to one hundred millions of dollars. The inroads made upon the peace and happiness of society, the physical and moral bad effects of this poison, are so apparent every where, that I cease to be astonished that even C. in an unguarded moment, should declare the object of these Societies a good one. And as the members of these societies neither in their individual capacities or united efforts have as yet committed any overt act against the peace and dignity of these States, but have only ameliorated the conditions of their fellow creatures, by preventing drunkenness and consequently crime, pauperism, and useless expence, so as to diminish the annual consumption of ardent spirits one half, why in the name of charity may we not hope, that complete success in their course will be productive of lasting good to society. But C. is fearful of lurking bad design, and chilling horror overspreads his breast, when he considers the possibility of christian voices being heard in the halls of Congress, and great men becoming good men. That there are and ever were since the days of Caiaphas clergymen, who have not correct notions of religion, and who are and were persecutors even unto death, is an evil to be lamented, and we must make the best we can of them. Should there yet be found men amongst us who would revive the scenes of "Bloody Mary's" days, the cruelties of Gardner and Bonner, I can see no direct tendency in the operation of Temperance Societies, to bring about such an awful crisis; and should the brightest visions that ever crossed C's brain be realized in their full success so as to "make it unnecessary to have any laws or penalties to regulate or restrict the conduct of men," who can perceive any very bad consequences from this? And if the nefarious design of reviving persecution, is actually at work, shall we not as a temperate, sober, happy, united people, be better able to counteract and prevent this calamity. Should it be acknowledged that intemperance in drinking is an awful evil, as I believe it generally is, and that the salutary efforts of Temperance Societies appear in arresting its progress even among us, it seems to follow, that venders of ardent spirits particularly, but not alone, are opposed to human happiness: and can it be a question that devilish work is sin. But C. tells us it is "a lawful calling." I fear he places his standard of morality too low, and if his conduct is only regulated so as to clear the clutches of human laws, he may be tempted to do things not honorable at least, if not dishonest, but some consciences are too tender to be satisfied in this. The business, at least, presents many temptations to what may be called unfair dealing. As C. appears to be a casuist, I beg leave to state a case hoping it will not be considered irrelevent. A notable hostess of a very celebrated Inn many hundred miles from this, possessed every qualification for her business. Old Aunt Molly had a tender conscience, and while her many customers assembled from time to time to quaff Gin Sling, she kept a steady eye to the main chance, "the desire of gain, commendable in all." She could still feel for the souls and bodies of her guests, and after the first round, to prevent bad consequences, she without any reduction in price, diminished at least half the quantity of spirits in each glass, and as they frequently sat long, and drank deep, she could, 'ere the close, put them off almost with harmless yankee switchel. Pious old soul, she was willing to prevent evil to her neighbor's children; at least, when she lost nothing by it. Ought not all sellers to imitate her, and sell "water instead of spirits?" It is, however, a serious question, whether it be not equally a sin to take men's money for what is worse than useless, with his consent, as without it. Dismiss your fears, most conscientious C.; and while the Temperance Societies effect nothing worse "than reforming drunkards, and improving the minds of society;" trust them for pure intentions. Judge them by their fruits, and not by your prejudices; and bid them God speed. As you call on me to cast the beam from my own eye, I will gratify you so far as to assure you, I "never sell wine for spirits." I do conscientiously believe, the Temperance Societies desire to reclaim all drunkards, and give no approbation to getting drunk, either with wine, ale or cider, believing the Scriptures denounced woes against drunkards, before distilling was invented, and while you fear they are doing too much, do not bring against them the contrary objection, that they not do enough. Suffice it to say, if they could not do all, they "have done what they could," and if you sincerely bring this objection, help them in their onward course. SENEX.

One word if you please Mr Editor to "Fair Play" I presume he was not authorized to give the names of the Grand Jurors, who effected "A great victory in favor of free principles, and the exercise of the rights of conscience." Perhaps he or they were aware that poets have painted the Goddess Fame as having two trumpets. I hope however the candidates for office here have not forgotten the last Election in this Town which was conducted upon high steam pressure, which terminated in the murder of one man and the execution of another.

SENEX.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE:—At a meeting of the Fayetteville Temperance Society, held on the 26th February, as the Secretary of the Society, I made some statements showing that the County of Cumberland, for a number of years past, has been taxed directly and indirectly about $1800 annually, from the use and sale of Ardent Spirits in the community. This statement has been flatly contradicted by a correspondent in your paper over the signature of "Independence." My object in this communication is to say, that I will take pleasure in submitting to any Gentleman who wishes to investigate this subject, the evidence on which I made up my opinion in this case, and I am fully persuaded that the above amount will fall short rather than exceed the truth.

It was my intention to have published the amount that this County will have to pay for prosecuting and punishing criminals, (who violated the laws of the country from intemperance,) found guilty of various offences at our last Superior Court; but owing to the business engagements of the Gentleman, who could furnish exact information on the subject, I am not able to make so precise a statement as I could wish; I am, however, informed by one whose opinion is entitled to full confidence in this case, that there is no danger of exaggeration in stating, that we shall have to pay $600 for the expenses of a single term of the Superior Court, which can be fairly traced to intemperance. It may be said that the last Superior Court is an extreme case; admit it; but we have six Courts in the year, leaving out of view what is expended in support of paupers, made such, by excessive use of ardent Spirits. D. A. DAVIS.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

We have not seen our City so much crowded, since the *Fete* of La Fayette, as it has been during the Convention. We have strangers from almost all quarters of the State. Yesterday, the Monumental Church was crowded beyond any thing we ever witnessed in that building. The estimate of spectators present, varies from 1700 to 2000. The lower pews and the aisles were filled—and the galleries were also thronged. The *coup d' Œil*, which presented itself to a spectator above was very fine. We also learn that Mr. Lee's Church, where Bishop Meade officiated, was also crowded.

Mr. Jones read the morning service in the Monumental Church and Mr. Grammar preached the sermon—which he concluded with an Address to the persons who were about to take Holy Orders. Six were admitted to the office of *Deacons*—and two of the former Deacons, to the authority of Priests. The communion was then administered, to a far greater number of communicants than ever have received it in this city.

The public Hotels and the boarding houses have been thronged during the Convention—and we understand, that from 60 to 80 ladies have put up at the Eagle alone.

On Sunday night, there was a large and final meeting at the Monumental Church. Dr. Keith delivered a discourse—and then Bishop Moore delivered an affecting valedictory—and finally, Bishop Meade dismissed the Convention with prayer.—*Rich. Comp.*

A fellow applied to an optician in Washington street, for a pair of spectacles, and after having tried several, said he could not read with them. "Could you ever read!" inquired the optician,—"No," said the fellow. "if I could, do you think me so great an ass as to wish to wear glasses!"

NEW YORK, May 13.

Horrible Murders.—The annals of crime in our country do not furnish a parallel to the deeds of atrocity perpetrated on Saturday night in Morristown, New Jersey. The details of this shocking event, so far as they have transpired, are substantially as follows:—

Samuel S. Sayre Esq. nearly sixty years of age, and formerly a merchant of Pearl Street, in this city, of the firm of *Sayre & Toler*, being in want of a man to labor on his farm, repaired hither about 3 weeks ago, and selected on account of the general good character and integrity of the Swiss, an emigrant from that country, who has ultimately proved his murderer. On Saturday evening the latter went into the village of Morristown, which is a short distance from the residence of Mr. Sayre, and purchased a pint of brandy. He came back in the evening, and is supposed to have perpetrated the crimes soon after his return.

Yesterday morning a neighbor who was driving his cows to pasture, saw a bundle on the ground before the door of Mr. Sayre, whose residence he had occasion to pass. On examination he found it to contain female apparel, marked with the initials of one of Mr. Sayre's daughters. He conveyed it to the house and knocked at the door, but receiving no answer he gave an alarm, and the house was broken open. Traversing the various rooms they finally proceeded to the garret, where they found the colored female servant dead in her bed, where she had been murdered, probably in her sleep, by some sharp pointed instrument, in the side of the head, near the temple. The persons assembled next proceeded to the barn, where they discovered a hatchet with blood upon it, with traces of blood upon the barn floor. The blood was also traced to an adjoining heap of manure, where they stumbled over the feet of Mr. Sayre, whose body was partly covered up by the manure, and on further search they found by the side of him, under the same heap, the dead body of his wife both exhibiting marks of violence, having their heads laid open with a hatchet.

By this time the Sheriff and a concourse of citizens arrived, who were divided into parties which were sent off in various directions in pursuit of the murderer, who was presumed to be the Swiss laborer, from the circumstance that he was missing, the desks and drawers rifled, and a favorite grey horse of Mr. Sayre's taken from the stable, probably to aid the murderer in effecting his escape. Handbills were immediately issued, and the most active means were put in requisition to arrest the offender, which we are rejoiced to say was accomplished about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Presuming that he had taken the direction of New York, Z. Drake, Esq. of Newark, Marshal of the U. S. for the District of New Jersey, Mr. Ludlow, the Sheriff of Morris county, and others, repaired hitherward, and at the half way house on the Newark causeway, usually known as the "Musqueto Tavern," they found the individual of whom they were in pursuit; he was sitting in the inn, smoking a cigar. They immediately arrested him, and found upon his person a pair of trowsers and a hat belonging to Mr. Sayre, and in his possession two large bundles, containing male and female apparel, which were identified as belonging to the family of the deceased. They also found in his pocket two razors belonging to Mr. Sayre, a gold watch of Mrs. Sayre, and about $20 in silver.

The wretched culprit had taken with him a bag of gold containing about $200, which was found at Bottle Hill, about four miles from Morristown, on the road between that village and Newark. The horse which he stole and rode off with, appears to have been restive, and, from the tracks in the road, unwilling to pass the house of a friend of Mr. Sayre, which caused the wretch to lose a bag of jewelry, belonging to one of the daughters of the deceased, which was there found. Since his arrest the monster has confessed that the horse threw him on the road and escaped. This is rendered probable from the circumstance that the bag of gold coins was found near the place where he is supposed to have been thrown. The horse has since been found, and the prisoner conveyed in irons to the gaol in Morristown. It is supposed that Mr. Sayre was induced to go to the barn to examine one of the horses, when the monster perpetrated the deed: and that Mrs. Sayre, alarmed at his unusual absence, had followed him, and shared his fate. They were both dressed; he had on his boots, and she a calash.

It is supposed that the only motive for the act was plunder. The three persons murdered were, (exclusive of the Swiss,) the only inmates of the house. Mr. Sayre's two daughters were fortunately absent, one to attend the funeral of a deceased relative, in Connecticut, and the other at school in New Haven. Had they been at home, it is probable they would have been added to the number of victims. Mr. Sayre was well known in this city. He retired from business in 1807, and was distinguished for amenity of manners and integrity of conduct. He was a native of Orange county, in this State, and his first wife was the daughter of the late Isaac Tomlinson, Esq., of New Haven. He had been engaged in agriculture in his retirement, and was in the commission of the peace at the time he was murdered.

A confederate was rumored to have been seen on the horse of Mr. Sayre in Bergen woods, in the direction of Bull's Ferry; but although the wretch declared to the sheriff that he had five accomplices, it is believed that he was the sole perpetrator.

Wilmington, (Del.) May 14.

The Superior Court of this county has been in session since the commencement of the last week. A case of an unprecedented and atrocious character—unprecedented at least in this State—was tried on Thursday. It was an indictment for mayhem, in which the crimnal, named John Poter, Jr. was charged with having committed an outrage upon a boy, similar to that which was perpetrated a year or two ago in North Carolina. The Jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced by the Court to undergo the full punishment awarded by law—namely, a fine of one thousand dollars and two years imprisonment. The atrocity was perpetrated in Appoquinimink Hundred, during the session of the Legislature in January last; and the Legislature deeming a crime of such atrocious character deserving of a more condign punishment than was provided by the existing law, passed an act making it a capital offence.—*Journal.*

The London Morning Chronicle gives the annexed information as from an *intelligent writer.*

"In America, the people go out on a Sunday, only to go to church. Every body wears a sullen and taciturn air. Families have no cooking on that day; they live on the leavings of the day before. The women assemble in a circle, each with a Bible in her hand, which she makes believe to read while yawning. The men do the like, or under that pretext shut themselves up in their closet, and look into their private business, sure of not being interrupted on the Sabbath. But who do the men deceive? The fact is, that nobody is deceived, although they desire to deceive every body."

From the Raleigh Register.

The public have been lately informed that I contemplated the publication of a Work entitled "A Vindication of the Character of the State of North Carolina from the aspersions of Mr. Jefferson as contained in his Letter to the late John Adams," published in the 4th volume of the Boston edition of his works, p. p. 314—15. I now propose, through the public press, to suggest a more detailed account of the volume than is contained in its Prospectus—and to point out the aspersions which it is its object to controvert.

By reference to the objectionable letter of Mr. Jefferson, it will be found, that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence is the subject of his correspondence, and that that event in our history is insultingly denied. I say, insultingly denied—because, not only the language in which his denial is couched is contemptuous—the reason upon which he doubts shallow—and the whole spirit of the letter obviously malignant—but the character of the State vitally assailed by a reflection on the patriotism of William Hooper, one of the Signers of the National Declaration of Independence from North Carolina.

After all this abuse of the State, its history, and its men, in the true spirit of deception, he disclaims all intention of imputing any doubtfulness to North Carolina. No State was more fixed or forward, he exclaims—and yet he had in a few preceding lines, aspersed in the grossest manner the character of her Representative on the most illustrious and trying occasion of her political existence. If North Carolina delegated the rankest tory in Congress to sign on her behalf the National Declaration of Independence, the State and the Delegate must sink together. If the staunch whigs, Caswell and Penn *(admitted to be so even in his letter)* permitted their associate to play the double part of a Whig at home, and a Tory in Congress, they *too* must sink, notwithstanding the approbation of Mr. Jefferson.

In the refutation of these charges, I have concluded to divide my proposed work into three Chapters—the first comprising a history of the rise of the Revolution, in which the events which preceded and succeeded the Mecklenburg Declaration, will be discussed, and the virtue of no doubtfulness rescued from the uncertain authority of our assailant. In the course of this chapter too, I shall have an opportunity of discussing the Military discipline adopted by the Congress of August 1775, and of introducing to the notice of the public the deeds of those who were foremost in all the perils of that clouded day. There are besides, in several of the standard Works of this time, misrepresentations of various events in our history, which may properly be corrected in the first chapter,—and all such corrections will, in every instance, be supported by the best authority.

The second chapter will be devoted exclusively to the Mecklenburg Declaration. The groun s upon which Mr. Jefferson doubted its authenticity, will be discussed, and the most indisputable evidence, drawn, not only from the testimony of living men, but from the annals of the State, will be exhibited in its favor. Not a shadow of doubt as to the truth of that most honorable event in our history shall remain.

In the third chapter, I shall vindicate the character of William Hooper from the unsupported calumny of his pen. I shall contradict the naked assertion—that he was the rankest tory in Congress—by a short sketch of his political character, and illustrate his patriotism by an exhibition of many of his private letters, written during the term of his service in the Continental Congress.

In the performance of the duty, thus assumed, I shall not insult the pretensions of the book to the truth and candor of history, by any professions of respect for the public or private character of Mr. Jefferson. The little hereditary reverence which as a native of the Southern country I could not escape, was entirely extinguished on my first perusal of his letters; and I should esteem myself unworthy of the citizenship of the State, by any avowal of respect or reverence for the memory of the man who has so flagrantly calumniated her history and the character of one of her worthiest sons.

JO. SEAWELL JONES.

Shocco, May 8th, 1833.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIAN.

"The President's Visit to New England.—With deep regret we learn from Washington that the health of our venerable President is not, at this moment, so robust or so vigorous as usual. The fatigue growing out of the last session of Congress, and the incessant and remarkable attention which he has paid to the faithful discharge of his various public duties, could not fail to affect a frame which had, ere he was called to the Presidency, endured more hardships, for the honor and glory of his country, than that of any man now living.

We learn, however, that the President is fully determined to make his intended visit to New England, if his state of health will at all warrant the fatigue of the excursion. In such case he will leave Washington sometime after the 26th inst., accompanied by the Honorable Mr. M'Lane then probably the Secretary of State, and the Honorable Mr. Cass, Secretary of War. Mr. Duane will probably be appointed to the Treasury Department about the same time—Mr. Woodbury will have returned from the South, and both he and Mr. Duane will remain at Washington during the absence of the President, and the other members of the administration. On reaching New York, the President and his two Secretaries will be joined by the Vice President, and the whole party will then go down to New England, as far as Portland, in Maine. The institutions of that interesting section of the country will be an object of much curiosity to the President, having never before had an opportunity of forming an opinion of them from personal knowledge."

It is stated in Williams' Annual Register, for 1833, just published, that there are in New York State 259 newspapers, 1585 post offices, 50 paper mills, 208 woollen and 112 cotton factories, and 104 incorporated villages. The State completed 535 miles of canal navigation, at an aggregate cost of $11,418,306; the balance on the canal debt is $4,865,385. The common schools, at public expense, are 9,600 in number, educating 494,959 scholars; in 112 towns the average is over 1000 pupils each: the expense of these schools is $1,126,482, of which the State pays $100,000 annually: the residue being defrayed by private and local funds.

There are in the State 502 presbyterian clergymen, 448 baptist, 401 methodist, 163 episcopalians; 106 reformed Dutch, 29 associated reformed Scotch, 14 Lutherans, and 18 atheists, making a total of 1841. In 1820 there were 1248 lawyers; in 1833, 1958; of physicians and surgeons there are now 2580.—*New York Advertiser.*

The Globe copies with a commendatory preface, adopting its views, and enforcing its positions, an article from the New Hampshire Patriot, stating that the Treasury Building has been designedly destroyed—and there are in the Departments in Washington acting as clerks "unprincipled scoundrels,"—that some of these "wretches" are "in the habit of resorting to every species of fraud and swindling, to abstract money from the Treasury"—that some one of these "wretches" "executed the daring project of burning the Treasury Building, in hopes of burying both his defalcation and infamy under the ruins."

Such is the picture of metropolitan manners—under a Jackson Administration—furnished by the Official Government Journal. What will the clerks say to this? We are curious to know.

Alex. Gazette.

What *can* the Clerks say? It is a refinement of the cruelty of giving the sanction of the Official Paper to these vile slanders on the body of the Clerks in the Public Offices, that they are directed against individuals whose mouths are closed—whose hands are tied—who, tortured by the unfeeling miscreants who fabricate such charges, dare not even cry out! From what we can hear, the reign of terror is not to display itself in threats and inuendoes merely, however brutal they may be. We have heard that a Proscription List actually exists, with a long list of names upon it, among which are those of some of the most valuable, moral, and even indispensable Clerks in the public employ, whom an effort is making to eject from office, to make room for others, who yet hunger for reward. We cannot believe that the President can be moved to sanction a proceeding so every-way worthy of reprobation; but we believe that he will be strongly urged to it. How can we doubt it, when even his own organ undertakes to tutor him to that end, and represents the Clerks in the Public Offices to be a gang of swindlers, peculators, and scoundrels!—*Nat. Int.*

If ever man had, Gen. Jackson has, reason to exclaim, in bitterness of spirit, "Save me from my friends!" If any doubt existed on that point, we need only refer the reader to the daily publications in the Globe concerning the recent lamentable occurrence, which, for the reputation of the country, should be suffered to be forgotten as soon as possible. What can be the object of these reiterated publications, if it be not to aggravate the feelings of the President, and, with sinister intent, to keep up the exasperation of his mind? What can be better calculated to do it than the publication in the Globe of yesterday, signed "A Subscriber to the Dinner at Hazle Hill," Fredericksburg, from which the following *compliments* to the President are literally extracted?

"Can you suppose that there are persons in this section of country, who believe, or *affect to believe*, that Randolph was sacrificed to gratify Eaton and Kendall? Such is the fact, however. And such is the deadly hostility of some persons to the President, that I am warranted in the assertion that if any toasts had been drank at the Barbecue at Hazle Hill, that Randolph would have been toasted for pulling the President's nose. It is in vain to attempt the concealment of the truth. I do believe that many men who profess to regret the occurrence, do in their hearts rejoice that this gross outrage was perpetrated upon Andrew Jackson."

Financial Report.—We have recently read with much pleasure a Report of the Committee of Ways and Means of the Pennsylvania Legislature in reference to the advantage of public Loans, which we think is worthy of the consideration of the citizens of this, and every other State. It is often wise (says this Report) for a State to incur a debt, though it may yield no immediate profit to the Government, provided that it prove advantageous to a considerable portion of its citizens, as their aggregate private wealth, is the best possible evidence of public prosperity; and it is no matter what is the debt, provided the money obtained be expended so as to obtain a solid benefit to the people; because in that case, they can pay off the debt whenever it is required. Some of the loans which have been obtained by Pennsylvania, have enabled the State to make mountains heretofore barren and valueless, produce $600,000 a year, and which have besides, given new life and spirit to many branches of business. For the richest lands and the most valuable timber, are worthless, if no market can be had for either. Public debts, this Report observes, are frequently compared with the debts of individuals; but they are entirely of a different character. Individuals die; but States do not. If an individual borrow a thousand dollars, and lay it out in such a way as that it produces no interest, the money is lost to him; but if a State borrow that amount or any larger sum for purposes of internal improvement, though these may produce no immediate profit to the Government, they will benefit the people at large, and give increased profit to thousands of individuals. The expenditure of ten millions on Canals in the State of New York, it is well known increased the value of the property of the citizens of the State one hundred millions. There need, therefore, be no hesitation, in obtaining public loans for the real improvement of any Country, since those who come after us, will reap from all such expenditures more of the advantages than ourselves, and the state of the Nation will be rendered thereby so prosperous, that it will be able to repay the loan whenever payment is required, without inconvenience.

Raleigh Register.

A correct Decision.—A law of Virginia allows the retailing of spirituous liquors at "proper places," in the different counties. In one of those counties the magistrates have decided that there is no proper place within their jurisdiction for such a purpose.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA COM. ADVERTISER.

A compromise of great importance has been effected between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Companies, by which the long standing difficulties in the way of these great National thoroughfares are removed. We are glad of it—and now look, with hope, to the consummation of these great works, which cannot fail of promoting the best interests of the Country.

Baltimore

The Hon. John Randolph ty on Sunday afternoon from and proceeded to Philadel morning. He travelled in English coach and four, with one of the leading horses, an box. We learn that his Pratt street to the City Hot sion of some little inconveni tion to him. His remarkable leisurely along that street time of the arrival of the st ky, and thus attracted the a crowd of persons who were witness her arrival, as well as who had just landed from he section of Light and Pratt s soon generally understood th in the coach, and curiosity some, and the force of the e ers, immediately induced spectators to follow him. B reached the hotel, we learn was so dense in front of it, at the principal door was length the equipage proceede door on Fayette street, and h ed from the coach to the Hote *Juba.* Mr. R's appearance is cate an extremely delicate sta it. T

We find in the New York Enquirer that came yesterday intimation of what has been tofore, indeed, but yet not at least. It is contained in paragraph, which we copy

"Health of the President.—W from different sources, the healt is so seriously impaired, that it tremely doubtful whether he will his contemplated visit to the N Indeed, it is said, that serious felt for the result of his present it has been suggested by some ing this way, he will repair to possible, *preparatory to resigning of the affairs of the nation to the* relied upon. We incline to er, that it is a mere *on dit*, the public pulse. We are pression, that *retirement* from tion is about the last thing mind. We should think ly that he was looking forward to the Presidency for a third not say that such a thought is *permost* in his mind, but it likely to be so than that of ny one—even to Mr. Van Bu *National I*

The General Assembly of Church in the United States Thursday forenoon, in the les' church, Philadelphia, with a sermon by the Rev. Ohio, the Moderator of the from Ephesians v. 25, 26, 27. having presented their cred sembly adjourned until the the Rev. Dr. William A South Carolina, was unan Moderator, and the Rev. S ton, of Buffalo, Temporar Rev. Dr. E. S. Ely, of Clerk, and the Rev. Dr. of Elizabeth-town, N. J. Previous to taking the chair, briefly made his acknowledg honor conferred on him.—*Nat*

Easton, Pa

Our Spring parades commenc The militia of the borough are two companies—the first com of the enrolled inhabitants, Alley, mustered at ten o'clo Captain, Abraham Sigma them through the streets which afforded them, as we deal of merriment. The West of Bank Alley, noon under Captain Abra found his men very spirit of mutiny was perce section. The Captain marc cross the Lehigh Bridge, broke out, and the compan left, under the Frst Lieutenan ferent route. The two par hill, were they settled their fist fight, without leaving any tally wounded on the field.—

Most shocking Murder and Sunday evening, the 5th in Brown, of Walton county, severely, that, in a few hours Monday morning following number of persons assemb house, and sent for the Coro evincing no disposition to rested.—Under pretence h ing his horses at the stable, self before the Coroner ar some search made for him, time, found hanging dead to tree. Brown had for some ally intemperate, and the S before this terrible catastrop moderately at a store, and w This is another shocking ite to the catalogue of crimes occ temperance. Both Brown an of respectable families, and eleven children almost desti thing.—*Milledgeville Federal*

A Western Production!—Ely B. Prichard, a native, we be County, but for many years of Montgomery, tarried a Maysville last week, and curiosity, particularly among because of his enormous bu years of age, six feet one weighs 483 pounds. He is gentlemanly in his deportment to be well informed. His but his superabundant flesh has densome, and he has gone in sician to deplete him.—*Maysv*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1833.

Freshets.—We have again been visited with uncommonly heavy rains, and the Cape Fear is very full: but our information from the South leads us to believe that the fall of water has been greater than with us. Four Mills on the mail route between this and Cheraw have been broken. The Pee Dee river is again over its banks; and the Bridge building at Cheraw, we understand, is in great jeopardy—the scaffold poles have been swept from beneath it, and about 70 feet beyond the last pier is now projecting over the water without support at the extreme end, which speaks loudly in favor of the plan on which it is constructed, (Town's.) South of Cheraw, as far as we have heard, to Camden, great destruction to the bridges and roads has been the consequence; and we fear the crops on all the Southern water courses will suffer materially. The mails, North and South of this place, were out of time from 8 to 12 hours.

In our last we had occasion to notice a writer in the Wilmington Advertiser, who, as we conceived, had done injustice to the conduct and feeling of the citizens of Fayetteville in relation to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road. We have now before us the People's Press, containing an article from another pen, which, notwithstanding its *professions*, is either prompted by malignity, ignorance, or insensibility to the honorable feelings which we trust will ever characterise the acts of the people of this town. Take the following lines as a sample:

"And after all our concessions, *has Fayetteville actually co-operated with us?* Unless we have been greatly deceived on the subject, not one dollar has been deposited on the shares for which the citizens of that town subscribed, and if so, *then not one citizen in the town was truly a subscriber,* or legally bound to the obligation so formally assumed."

We want language to express our indignation at this contemptible suggestion. The idea that the subscribers in Fayetteville either would or could avail themselves of such a miserable plea to avoid the obligation "so formally assumed," is, so far as we know, original with this Wilmington writer, and is such as the most quibbling pettifogger might well be ashamed of. The writer *is* "deceived," moreover, in the supposition upon which he has founded his slanderous insinuation. We have never made the inquiry, whether all or what portion of the subscribers have deposited the sum required at the time of subscribing. We can only answer for one individual, whose subscription *was* paid. But we hope, that whether paid or not, there is no individual in Fayetteville who would ever have thought of avoiding his subscription upon any plea, and least of all upon such a one as this writer has suggested.

This writer makes it a matter of grievous complaint against Fayetteville, that she was unwilling to expend all her resources in the construction of a Rail Road commencing at Wilmington; and is lavish in his praises of the "noble" conduct of the citizens of Wilmington in requesting the Governor to have the route from Fayetteville to the Yadkin first surveyed. Now, whilst we have every disposition to render due praise to her citizens for their enterprize, we really cannot see that they sacrificed either their own or the public good, by falling in with the more useful scheme favored by the citizens of this place. The first and great object it appears to us, of our improvements, should be, to prevent our trade from passing into the adjoining States; and this can only be done by building up our own market towns, and by improving the means of transportation.—Now, between this place and Wilmington we have already almost as great facilities of transportation as a Rail Road would afford. On the bosom of the Cape Fear, we have a bale of Cotton transported 130 miles for 50 cents; a hogshead of Tobacco for $1 25; a bushel of Wheat or Corn for 7 cents; a barrel of Flour for 20 cents; a ton of Iron for $2 50; a hogshead of Molasses for $1 50; a hogshead of Sugar for about $2; a bushel of Salt for 8 cents. Whereas, in any direction from this place to the interior, the same articles would cost for transportation the same distance, say, a bale of Cotton, at least $2; Tobacco $9; Wheat or Corn 40 cents; Flour $1 50; Iron $15; Molasses or Sugar $8; and Salt 60 cents.

Under these circumstances, can the people of Fayetteville be blamed for preferring that the first improvement should be attempted where it is so much needed? for being satisfied to "let well enough alone," until they had done something for that which is notoriously *not* "well enough?" We are decidedly of opinion, too, that the interests of Wilmington would be promoted by our scheme far more than by their own, for it is very doubtful whether a Rail Road could carry goods at lower rates than is now done by the Steam Boats; and we know that as the trade of Fayetteville is increased, (as it would be by a Road commencing at this place) so the trade of Wilmington is increased also. What benefits us, benefits her also.

There are other expressions in the article with which we do not concur; but it is unnecessary to notice them. Indeed, we regret the necessity which has obliged us to say what we have here done. Our columns will bear witness that we have had no desire to encourage any but the most friendly feelings between the two places; and it is not our fault if any other should be produced.

Correction.—In our last, we stated that the Town Meeting held here in 1831, relative to the Yadkin and Cape Fear Rail Road, had "resolved to join heart and hand in the scheme of our sister town." The remark has been misunderstood. We did not intend to speak of a disposition to join Wilmington in constructing a Rail Road from that place to Fayetteville; but in the scheme of a Rail Road from the Cape Fear to the Yadkin—always believing that the good sense of all parties would unite them in commencing the work where it was most needed, at Fayetteville. We are happy to hear, too, that we misunderstood the drift of some of the remarks of the Wilmington article upon which we offered a few words of comment; and that nothing unfriendly or disparaging to Fayetteville was intended by it.

FOREIGN.—By various arrivals at New York, English papers to April 11th have been received, but they contain no news, except that matters were growing worse and worse in Ireland, and that a crisis was supposed to be at hand, in consequence of a Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, giving notice that the Irish Force Act would be put in operation in one of the Counties. It will doubtless produce a collision between the soldiery and the people.

The following are the latest commercial accounts:

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, APRIL 9.—The sales to-day are 2,000 bales, nearly all in American descriptions, from 7d @ 7⅞d.

Liverpool, April 8.—COTTON.—Dealers and spinners are yet holding back a little, in fear of blowing up prices, and this has caused holders to offer their stocks more freely. The sales are near 3,000 bags, steady prices, consisting mainly of American descriptions, ranging from 7 @ 7⅞d. except 100 Bahias at 8¾ @ 9d.; 25 Surats 4⅞ @ 5¼d., and 50 Madras 6¼d. per lb.

The Federal Court, which commenced its Spring Term at Raleigh on Monday the 13th inst., did not adjourn until Tuesday last. From Tuesday morning to Friday night, (says the Register,) was wholly occupied in the trial of one of the important Land cases, in which the State is so deeply interested. The Jury had much difficulty in making up a verdict. Mr. Gaston appeared for the Plaintiffs, and Mr. Badger and the Attorney General for the Defendants, (the State.) It is said, that the trial of this cause has elicited the ablest argument, on both sides, ever heard in the Courts of this State.

The two leading points of controversy, as we understand them, are, first, whether the acts of 1778 and 1783 prohibiting the entry of Cherokee lands are in force, and secondly, whether the correctness of the *Pickens line*, as run in 1797, can be inquired into.

On the first point, the Court charged the Jury that the acts of 1778 and 1783, above referred to, remained in full force, and that therefore, all grants within the Indian boundaries were void. On the second, the Court held the running of the Pickens line *prima facie* evidence of the boundary described in the treaty of Holston of 1791, but not conclusive.

The Jury in this case did not agree for several days, but finally brought in a verdict for the Defendants.

The several individuals from Lincoln County, charged with making and passing counterfeit U. S. Bank notes, were tried, and all acquitted but one, Smith, *alias* Jones who was found guilty; and sentenced to 7 years imprisonment.

John B. Mills, who was, at the last term of this Court, convicted of advising the robbery of the Mail, and whose case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Abel Turner, who was at the same term, convicted of counterfeiting U. S. Bank notes, and whose case was also carried to the Supreme Court, was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

The County Court of Wake has resolved to erect a new Fire Proof Court House, on the site of the present wooden building, at a cost not exceeding $10,000; the dimensions however, to be enlarged, provided an appropriation be made towards it by the General Government, in consideration of accommodation being extended to its Courts.

The frequent destruction of the invaluable records of a County, should induce others to follow the example of Wake.

The subject of the following communication is well worth the attention of our town readers. Its only fault is, that it does not go far enough—by recommending the enclosure of the present Grave Yard.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE:—I would beg leave through the medium of your paper, to call public attention to a subject which concerns every member in the community, and which, if longer neglected, will manifest a total disregard of that respect, which as a religious and enlightened people, we owe to the *manes* of the "silent dead." The subject is that of a new Burying Ground. For, it is a fact no less frequent than true, that six feet in length, and four feet in breadth, can scarcely be obtained on the one now in use, without disturbing the *ashes* of those who ought to remain in the full and peaceable possession of their *Graves* by reason of the priority of their claim to the soil; and to infringe upon the rights of whom, though it be to make room for another, is as barbarous as the outrage is sacrilegious. This appalling fact demands a speedy remedy; and it is reasonable to suppose that it need only be known to be redressed; and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in establishing something like equity and justice in this case.—This may be done by extending the ground now in use, or by selecting a new site, where, when we deposite the remains of a dear friend or beloved relative, we may entertain, at least, the reasonable hope, that they will rest in peace till the Judgment day.

It is presumed, enough has been said, to draw public attention to this subject; and that in due time, the necessary means will be adopted to remedy the same. Should it be resolved to enlarge the place now in use, I would recommend that it range in the direction of the Cotton Factory. This would not only possess the advantage of being contiguous to the old ground, which is desirable, but would combine another great advantage, in point of convenience and location,—being a perfect level, bounded by Cross Creek on the rear, and having on its front, a street communicating with the two principal divisions of the Town.

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.

United States Bank Shares have taken a jump up. Large sales were made in the Broker's Board to day at $114 a $115. The advance is not owing to any new intelligence touching the Bank, for there is none, but to a more favorable opinion.—*N. Y. Jo. Com.*

Henry Humphreys, Esq. is at present engaged in erecting a Cotton Factory at Greensborough, in this State, to be moved by steam. We wish it all possible success.

We find the following political intelligence in the Richmond Whig of Friday last:

Mr. Randolph and the Bank of the U. States.—John Randolph, of Roanoke, for some days (and we believe still,) in this city, is understood to have declared himself distinctly and decidedly in favor of renewing the charter of the present Bank of the United States. We learn that his course of argument is somewhat this: that his opinion of its unconstitutionality has not changed, but that he views that question as withdrawn, and the country brought to the alternatives of choosing between the present institution and one of more extensive powers and capital, to be established for the *special benefit of Mr. Van Buren.* Mr. Randolph believes that the Southern people only are influenced by constitutional scruples in their opposition to the new charter; that if the present institution is overthrown, another of more doubtful utility, and of enlarged capacities, will be immediately erected in its stead, and brought under the control of the Executive for electioneering purposes; and he prefers an institution which he knows, and which has proved useful and independent, to another untried, and which may fall under Government influence, and enlarge the already dangerous extent of Executive power.

The *American Sentinel*, of Philadelphia, is a regular organ of the Administration, and is, we believe, intimately associated, politically, with gentlemen who have very recently been on a visit to this city. It may therefore be relied upon as authority for News from Washington. The paper of Wednesday contains the following:

"We are happy we can affirm with certainty, that the PRESIDENT is now in the enjoyment of tolerable health, and of excellent spirits; and it is expected that his tour to the eastward will be commenced about the first of June. It is supposed that he will stop a short time—and but a short time—in the principal cities through which he may have to pass."

"Mr. Duane is expected to take charge of the Treasury Department on or about the first of June."

Appointments by the President.—It is stated by a Baltimore paper, that Gen. *Romulus M. Saunders*, of Raleigh, has been appointed commissioner under the Treaty of Indemnity with France, in the place of Mr. Williams, resigned; and that *Daniel Brent*, Chief Clerk in the Department of State, has received the appointment of Consul General of France.

The Cholera made its appearance at New Orleans in the latter part of last month, and many persons have fallen victims to it. The number of them is not known.

Facts for those whom it may concern.—A letter enclosing certificates of stock was mailed in Philadelphia on the 11th inst. for New York, which has *not yet arrived.* On the 17th, a letter reached Philadelphia that had been *seventeen days!* on the route from New York—a route now habitually performed in between 7 and 8 hours. If these were solitary examples, or if complaint were confined to one or two, or three offices only, it might be argued, that the omissions, mistakes, and miscarriages, of every sort, were not to be laid at the door of the Chief of the Post Office Department. But when these complaints reach us from every part of the Union—and when no stale excuses of bad weather and long storms can avail, the inference is irresistible, that the Head of the Department is good for nothing.

New York American.

A gentleman lately died in Massachusetts, who had held his seat in Congress for forty years in succession, having maintained his popularity throughout the whole of that long period, by uniformly voting in the negative. If a bad law was passed, his name was always found among the *nays*—if a good law, no inquiry was made as to who voted for or against it.

Our own venerable Mr. Macon voted for the declaration of War against Great Britain, but voted, we believe, against nearly all the bills (if not every one of them) appropriating money to carry it on—or declined voting altogether.—*Raleigh Register.*

Rise in Real Estate—Considerable sales of real property (near the centre of business) says the Petersburg Times, were made at public auction on Friday last, at an advance of *thirty-five per cent.* on the asking price six months ago. So much for the Rail road, and the brightening prospects of our Town!

A company has been incorporated by the Legislature of New Jersey, for the purpose of providing New-York with pure milk. Stockholders are to be furnished at *four cents a quart.* The capital of the company is fixed at $150,000. Books for subscription were to have been opened on Monday last.

It is said that *Horace Everett* has been re-elected to Congress from the 3d district in Vermont. Mr. E. was the National Republican candidate.

The sum of $6,156 has been collected in Baltimore for the sufferers by the late fire in Cumberland.

Freshet.—Great injury has been sustained, in this region by the long and severe rain storm, which commenced on the 10th and ceased on the 15th inst.—The rivers and creeks were so much swollen, as to prevent the passage of almost all the mails, during the past week. A great number of bridges have been swept away by the flood, and the low bottom lands completely [illegible], and the vegetation destroyed, [illegible] will have to be replanted. It is [illegible] the oldest citizens that the water courses were never known to be as high before. The wheat crop has been much injured, and, in many places, almost entirely ruined.

Rutherford Spectator.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A Compliment well earned.—Mr. Joseph Gales, Senior, so long Editor of the Raleigh Register, has removed to the city of Washington. During the period of our editorial career, we do not recollect ever to have had any paper war with this respectable and amiable man.—In our several rencontres with his son and son-in-law at Washington he has dealt fairly by us—never playing the bottle-holder for them—but leaving both sides to fight out their own battles. We have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Gales—but we know how to respect the virtues, which belong to him, and his accomplished wife. The meritorious exertions which they have made, for the benefit and improvement of their children, would alone be graces in their character worthy of the highest esteem.

We find it stated in the Albany Argus, that Dr. Nott, the inventor of the excellent anthracite coal stove which bears his name, has succeeded in making such improvements in the furnace of a steam engine, that boilers properly constructed, can be heated by anthracite coal without being destroyed by the action of the fire.

The two companies of U. S. Troops that were, a short time since, ordered from Charleston, and marched through the Cherokee country within our limits, have been stationed, we understand, on the borders of North-Carolina and Tennessee. This was done, we learn, at the request of the Indians and the Governor of North-Carolina, to prevent intrusion upon the Cherokee territory within the bounds, but out of the organized jurisdictional limits of those States.

Milledgeville Recorder.

The 26th number of the American Quarterly Review, as we learn from the National Gazette,—is in forwardness and will appear at the stated period. The titles of the several articles are—Froissart and his Times; 2. Army of the United States; 3. Morrell's Voyages; 4. Fortification and Sieges; 5. Dunglison's Physiology; 6. Life of Sir Humphry Davy; 7. Negro Slavery; 8. Stuart's North America; 9. Palgrave's British Commonwealth.

A Perishable Cargo.—The enterprise of Yankees is proverbial.—Their ships visit every part of the Globe, and they are adding every day to the great variety of articles of trade with other nations. The ship Tuscany is now about sailing from Boston for Calcutta, and has on board a cargo of ICE. It is compactly stowed in the lower hold, surrounded with tan, which is well known to be a non-conductor of heat, and great care has been taken to exclude the external air. If this cargo should arrive there safe, it would doubtless command in that sultry climate an enormous price. But we may venture to say that the idea of transporting such a perishable commodity, so many thousands of miles, in the course of which the Equator must be twice traversed, would never enter into the head of any other being than a YANKEE.—*Lowell Journal.*

Patents.—The number of patents granted for 'useful inventions' in 1832, was 474, viz. to persons in

Maine,	24	Georgia,	4
New Hampshire,	11	Kentucky,	7
Massachusetts,	56	Tennessee,	7
Rhode Island,	4	Ohio,	51
Connecticut,	24	Louisiana,	1
Vermont,	14	Indiana,	14
New York,	122	Mississippi,	3
New Jersey,	8	Alabama,	2
Pennsylvania,	82	Missouri,	1
Maryland,	12	Michigan Territory,	2
Virginia,	11	District of Columbia,	7
North Carolina,	5		
South Carolina,	4	Total,	474

We learn from Washington, that Asbury Dickins, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, is to be tranferred to the Chief Clerkship of the State Department, vice Daniel Brent, appointed Consul General to France.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

An Indian Verdict.—John Tatson, an Indian, a native of Lyme, in Connecticut, being found dead on a winter's morning, not far from a tavern where he had been drinking freely of spiritous liquors the evening before, the Indians immediately assembled a jury of their own tribe, who, after examining the body of the defunct, unanimously agreed—"that the said Tatson's death was occasioned by the freezing of a large quantity of water in his body, that had been imprudently mixed with the rum he drank."

A Happy Town.—In Amesbury, Mass. there are upwards of 2,000 inhabitants—two taverns, and 14 stores—and not a single gallon of ardent spirits of any kind whatever! Verily they must be a prosperous and happy people!—*Eastern Paper.*

Temperance in Albany.—The Temperance Recorder says:

By a unanimous vote of the corporation of the city of Albany, on the evening of the 26th of April, it was determined that no license should be granted for retailing ardent spirits, to be drank in stores or groceries the coming year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

DEPARTED, May 22, at 5 P. M. Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Flour, Feathers, Tobacco, Wool, Rags, Spirits, Lard, Butter, Deer Skins, &c. for C. T. Haigh, William S. Latta, Lewis Brown, Jones Fuller, I. Blake & Son, P. Dailey, G. Hurlbutt, Hall & Johnson, W. Whitehead, Yarbrough & Ray, R. C. McMaster, Nott & Starr, Sandford & Co., H. Ermbert, Thomas Cochran, William Locke and James Martine.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to May 24.

Fr. Brig Edward, from Martinique. Schr. Regulus, from New York. Br. Sloop Bob, from Nassau, N. P.

☞ There will be Service in the Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday next, the 29th inst. the Anniversary of the conflagration of the town. Also a prayer meeting in the Session House at Sun-rise.

MARRIED,

In Chatham County, on Tuesday last by the Rev. John W. White, Dr. RICHARD W. GARRETT, to Miss MARY T. LEA, daughter of Woodson Lea, Esq.

In Moore County, on Thursday the 16th inst. Mr. DUGALD JOHNSTON to Miss ISABELLA McKENZIE.

In Wilmington, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr Cairnes, THOMAS F. DAVIS Esq. to Miss ANN E. CUTLAR.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 50 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 6½ a 7½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 12½ a 15.—Cotton, new, 10½ a 11½. Corn 60 a 65. Flaxseed, $1. Flour, cross 4, fine 4½, sup. 4¾. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6¼ a 6½. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 80 a 85. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 3¾.

Sales at Auction.

BY THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

ON Thursday afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock, will be sold at our Auction Store, a general assortment of GROCERIES, viz.

Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Writing Paper, &c.

ALSO,

3 Shares Lafayette Hotel Stock.

Terms at sale. *May* 27.

UNION ENGINE COMPANY.

THE 29th instant being the First Anniversary of the Company, the members will meet at the Engine House, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the choice of Officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

At 12 o'clock, M., they meet at the Engine House, and partake of a Collation, at which time and place, the Fire Department, the Officers and Members of the several Fire Companies, and other invited Guests will please attend.

At 5 o'clock P M., the Company will again assemble at their Engine House, where they will unite with Engine Company No. 2, for the purpose of Drill. The Engines will be exercised at the Reservoir on the Court House Square.

By order,

HENRY McLEAN, *Sec'y U. E. C.*

Fayetteville, May 27, 1823.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

105 Bags Rio and Laguyra COFFEE,
10 hhds. Molasses,
40 kegs Nails, assorted 4d @ 20d.
60 sets Wagon Boxes.

In Store,

Sugar, Salt, Iron, Steel, Castings,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, and Sirup,
35 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
Cotton Bagging, bale Rope, and Cotton Yarn,
2500 bushels of bread Corn, Oats, Flour & Bacon,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce—by

HENRY HORN.

May 28. 34tf.

Summer Clothing.

JUST received on consignment, by the Steamer John Walker, an assortment of light READY MADE *SUMMER CLOTHING*, and for sale cheap, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

May 28. 34tf.

WINE.

10 Quarter Casks sweet MALAGA, } WINE,
10 " " SHERRY, }

For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 28 34tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of DRAKE & ATKINS, was, on the 23d inst. dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having claims against the Firm, will please present them for payment; and all those who are indebted to the Establishment, either by note or account, are respectfully solicited to call and settle the same immediately, (as indulgence will not be given,) with E. B. Drake, who will continue business in his own name, in the Tenement formerly occupied by Drake & Atkins, and who will settle the business of the late Firm.

E. B DRAKE,
G. B. ATKINS.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1833. 34 4w.

SUMMER RESIDENCE

FOR SALE,

Situated on Hay Mount, at present occupied by Mr. G Holmes, containing about four acres of Land. On the premises is a good Dwelling and necessary Out Houses, and a good Well of Water.

For terms &c., apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 27. 34tf.

Just received from New York,

And for sale at E. J. Hale's Book Store,

(THE ONLY AGENT FOR FAYETTEVILLE,)

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscribers, on the 27th inst. a negro man named

DANIEL,

About 39 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, complection a little inclined to yellow He formerly belonged to John Robinson, of Sampson county, (N. C.) and it is probable he will endeavor to make his way to that neighborhood. The above reward will be paid upon his being lodged in any Jail in the State, and information given to the Subscribers so that they get him again. Address W & D. UNDERWOOD.

Monticello, Pike County, Alabama.

May 27, 1833. 34 3wpd.

SCHOOL,

ad, 4 miles east of A. christ's,

for a term of 12 *Months*, ndence of Hugh McLau- prepare Students to enter pel Hill, or in any Univer- ion per quarter, at the low uages and Mathematics; $4 and Geography; and $2 for Arithmetic. Good country ing and lodging, will be af- te terms of $4 per month.

McEACHERN, }
McEACHIN, } *Committee.*
McMILLAN, }

May 24, 1833, 34-3w.

A correspondent asks us to notice the great despatch given to passengers and the mail South, by the Baltimore and Norfolk line. A mail is made up in Philadelphia, he says, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, and is delivered in Norfolk next morning at 7 o'clock, and will be next Monday in Petersburg by 4 o'clock, the second day from Philadelphia, which will be twenty hours sooner than they receive it now. Passengers, without an accident or very bad weather, will be in Richmond and Petersburg in thirty-four hours from Philadelphia; which he says, is the greatest despatch for the distance, in the United States, for a continuance, the distance being not less than four hundred miles.—*Nat Int.*

From Calcutta.—The Calcutta Gazette of January 7th, received in Boston per the Fenelon, says, "We deeply regret to announce another of those calamities which has already spread dismay and distress throughout India. Messrs. McIntosh & Co. of Calcutta, stopped payment on the 5th January, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Alexander & Co." It was reported that this last failure was for the large amount of *three or four million pounds sterling.*

Misapplied Generosity.—A story is told by a Charleston correspondent of the Boston Mercantile Journal, of two old maids of that place, to show to what excess the Nullification fever has raged. Some money was wanted for electioneering purposes, and they being very rich, and of notorious "State rights principles," were applied to, for aid. They immediately gave an order on their banker, for $2000, writing under it for a motto—"Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute!"

The Legislature of Louisiana, during its late session, incorporated seventeen millions of banking capital; and from every quarter the creation of Banking Companies is heard of. This is one of the natural results flowing from the refusal to recharter the Bank of the United States. Should the crusade against the Bank be successful, we shall have local Banks without number and without capital.

Girard College.—The Treasurer of the Girard Trust has acknowledged by letter to the City Councils of Philadelphia, the receipt of *two million* of dollars from the Trustees of the Girard Bank, to be appropriated to the erection of the Girard College. The Architect of the College has estimated the expense of the plan adopted for the building at $900,000. $700,000 of which will be expended on the principal building, and $200,000 on the out buildings, and that six years will be required to complete it. It is further estimated by the Committee, that there will probably be no necessity for encroaching upon the capital of the fund for the erection of the buildings. From the gradual progress of the work as projected, it is believed that the annual interest will be nearly if not quite sufficient for the buildings. The new College will be modelled after the Banking House of Mr. Girard, the old United States Bank, and the whole building will in the opinion of the committee, "remain a lasting monument of his fame, as well as a model of architectural beauty."

Mr. *Holt*, the proprietor of 'Holt's Hotel,' has occupied so much space in the world's eye, since the fame of his extensive establishment has spread throughout the Union, that much curiosity has been expressed to read or hear a history of his life. There is a short story of his fortunes told by the Mechanic's Magazine, from which we learn he went from Salem to New York in 1803. He opened a cabinet maker's shop, and his wife opened a victualling cellar. The wife made money whilst the husband, owing to ill health, which prevented his working at his trade lost it. He then entered into partnership with his wife, and took upon himself the superintendence of 'the cellar.' Fortune smiled upon his industry, and prosperity clung to his wife's girdle, until 1815, when his house with all its worldly wealth was destroyed by fire, and he found himself cast upon the world, with only three York shillings in his pocket. His friends proposed a subscription for his relief, but he rejected their bounty and began the world anew, confident in his integrity, and sanguine of the consequences of patient endurance, unremitted industry, and rigid economy. The issue of his struggle against poverty we all know, and it teaches a noble lesson. It is said that for eight years before he entered his new domicil, the doors of his house were never closed night nor day.

Boston Transcript.

De gustibus non disputandum.—The following savoury paragraph is from the last number of the New York Evening Post:

"An advertisement in a Philadelphia paper announcing that frogs are served up for those who like them at a certain eating-house, has 'caused some speculation,' as the Journalists say, or, in other words, has given occasion for a good many paragraphs in the newspapers. In New York this delicacy, we believe, has been always found at French ordinaries in its season. The business of frog catching is a regular occupation, as any one may satisfy himself by a walk around the marshes at Hoboken, or elsewhere in the vicinity. Here the frog hunters may be seen at almost any time, each furnished with a bag and a pole or club with which they despatch their game."

Employment Wanted.—Under this head the New York Journal of Commerce states that an advertisement was inserted in that paper for a clerk in a Commercial house in which the applicants were requested to address "V. P ' at that office. The number of applicants was *sixty-six.* This is a tolerable good story for the commercial emporium; but we can tell a better one. We inserted an advertisement for "money to let," with reference to this office, and the number of applicants was over *one hundred*—besides a great number who did *not* apply, but would have been glad enough to get the money.

Lowell Journal.

JACKSO[illegible] HOTEL.
Li[illegible] Point,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. [8-tf.]

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c , which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN.

N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties

Fayetteville. Jan. 1, 1833. (15tf.) H. H

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d t o 20d, just received and for, sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a dark mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Wm. Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years of age. He has since acknowledged that his name is DEMPS, and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw of Wake County. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer*

Fayetteville, Nov 13 6*tf*

12,000 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,

Just received and for sale low for cash or country produce, by HENRY HORN.

January 15. 15-tf

FRESH LIME.

200 Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of F. J. HALE.

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,

100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

December 10, 1832.

Factorage and Commission **BUSINESS.**

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers

JOSEPH BAKER.

NEW GOODS.

C. P. MALLETT has just received his **FALL & WINTER GOODS,** consisting in part of

Super & common Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

Nov. 20. 7tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.

April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept 21*st* 1832 99-tf.

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planter's Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Sirup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
500 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder,

Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6. 5-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DALLEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,
HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

IMPORTANT
To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD,
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7. 1832. 79tf

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)-
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)

ALSO,

Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.

R. MAYNARD & CO.

October 2. 800-tf.

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who fail to pay on first application.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

I OFFER for sale at my Store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe-Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,
Together with a general assortment of Groceries.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the following GOODS

Which we offer on very accommodating terms:-

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do.,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira do.,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and Madder.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832. [3-tf.]

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d,
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

JOHN MUNN.

December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

Notice to Travellers,
FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Marion Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.

This Line has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: the Houses of accommodation are good.

Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, or further information, at the Planter's Hotel.

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*

N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

December 10. 10tf.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

Dry Goods,
Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle; where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will please call and examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &C.

Just received per Steamer Jno. Walker.

20 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,
20 do. unslacked Lime.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 25, 1833. 25-tf.

FURNITURE, &c.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

1 HANDSOME *MAHOGANA BUREAU,*
And a few dozen Flagg bottom and Windsor CHAIRS, For sale by

L. R. BRADLEY.

April 8, 1833. 27-tf

Gentlemen's Summer Pumps.

2 Cases Gentlemen's Summer Pumps, with tie and buckle, just received for sale, corner Market square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

March 16. 24tf.

FOR SALE, at Wilmington,

400 sacks of 4½ bushels esch of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.

Janaary 11, 1833. 15-tf.

Notice.

THE undersigned having sold his Stock of Goods to Mr. Wm. D. Clark, together with the remainder of the term of rent for his stand, those having claims against the undersigned will please present them for settlement, and those indebted to him will be good enough to call and settle the same. He will be found, during business hours, at the Counting Room of Mr. Clark.

A. W. HORTON.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1833. 22tf.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

IN addition to his former Stock, is now receiving and offers for sale at his Store, North corner of Market Square, the following, viz:

75 bags prime green COFFEE,
35 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
Imperial Gunpowder, Souchong and Young Hyson Tea, in half and quarter chests and cannisters, suitable for families,
30 barrels double refined loaf and lump Sugar,
5 do. Louisiana refined ditto,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Mus-cat and Malaga } WINES,
Superior old Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette brand) in pipes and quarter casks, *pure*,
Holland Gin, (Swan brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavor,
15 hhds. N. E. Rum,
40 boxes fresh Raisins, bunch and bloom, some in half and quarter boxes,
Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, race Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, sweet Oil, superior fresh Mustard in cannisters, pearl Barley, &c.
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
Stoughton's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup,
Sweet Chocolate and fine Salt in boxes,
Demijohns assorted sizes, wine and porter Bottles,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes from 3d to 40d.
Dupont's Powder, bar Lead and Shot,
75 boxes mould candles, Spermaceti do.
50 sides sole Leather, some small sizes,
10,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders's best chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
3 ceroons Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown and White,
Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine, Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 16, 1833. 28tf.

New Spring (

WE have received per Steam and John Walker, and are large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, lery, Cotton and Wool Cards and Dunstable Bonnets, ter Paper, Blank Books & Beaver, Roram & Palm-leaf Paints and Medicines.

68 Bags Cuba COFFEE,
40 do Porto Rico do.
6 do Pepper and Spice,
51 boxes Tin Plate,
12 bundles Tinner's Wire,
6 boxes Gunpowder &
25 do Window Glass,
12 casks Malaga and Mala
20 boxes bunch Raisins,
150 kegs Nails, assorted,
100 doz. Weeding Hoes,
35 bales Cotton Yarn, No
20 cases Shoes,
2 ceroons Indigo.

Which we offer at wholesale advance.

April 23, 1833—29-6t

New Spring (

THE Subscribers are this day their Spring supplies of

Staple and Fancy D
Ready Made Cl
HARDWARE &
HATS and Sh

HATTER'S TRIMMINGS of all descriptions, &c. &c., expected in a few days, and more general assortment at *wholesale* in this market.

With a view of making the tention of Dealers generally, been made this Spring, having been selected with terms, they flatter themselves to offer inducements making of their friends and the public they invite their attention.

HALL

In Store

110 Hhds. prime retailing
25,000 lbs. prime
300 kegs Nails,
Bar, hoop and sheet
Iron, brass and steel
Dye Stuffs and

Together with a very general ry article in the Grocery Line.

HALL

April 21, 1833.

NEW STORE—NE
Cheap for (

THE Subscriber begs leave and the public generally, that old and well known Stand Mr. H. L. Jones, at the corner and Gillespie street, where times, a general and well selected

Boots and

Fresh and direct from the Ma ing of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Children's Boots and Shoes of articularly for the town trade entlemen are respectfully in ine for themselves. Country do well to call and examine Stock is all fresh and good nced. By strict attention to merit a share of public patronage, consists in part, of the following

Ladies fine prunella and seal
Bootees, Morocco Bootees
Misses' seal skin Bootees
Men's stout pegged Brogans
Ditto ditto sewed ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged do.
Ditto fine calf sewed ditto,
Ditto ditto do do Shoes
Ditto fine calf sewed Boo
Ditto ditto nailed
Ditto stout pegged

HATS—Men's and boys fine
ALSO, an assortment of trav
FISH—A few boxes prime
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar
A few boxes perfumed
CARDS—Whittemore's No.
No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper,

Fayetteville, March 2.

TEN Dollars Reg

STRAYED or stolen from the 6th instant, a Hound DOG marked as follows: black back, tail tipped with white, half low specks over his eyes, end of his right ear. The above ven, with thanks for the will lead to his recovery.

JNO. W

February 26.

WM. D. CL

LATE from Virginia, having tire Stock of GOODS will continue to transact a Dry Business, at the same stand with the hope of having it in tire satisfaction to those who their custom. In a short time neral supply of the various in the above line. He will also ter for all kinds of Country

Mr. A. W. Horton will attend business during my absence.

WM.

Fayetteville. February 25.

NEW SPRING

THE Subscriber is now receiving ply of FANCY DRY GOODS New York and Philadelphia, sale at his usual low prices for

H. CA

Fayetteville, Feb. 26.

Nails.

Just received from the Bost
100 kegs NAILS, assorted,
For sale by
THO. SA

February 19.

Cape Fear Navigation
DIVIDEND NUMB

NOTICE is hereby given, T two per cent., or one Dollar the Capital Stock of said Compa the Office of the Treasurer, on next.

GEO. McNEILL, Agent

Fayetteville, March 19, 1833.